Title: Washed Away by Progress  
Producer: Jim Krause

Video Script #7-E (Revised 7/20/03)

Segment 1 - 18 minutes  
Break 1 - 8 minutes  
Segment 2 - 20 min’s  
Break 2 - 12 minutes  
Segment 3 (just before credit roll) 2 minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Video</th>
<th>Audio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Act 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Audio</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scene 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Music Up</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Introduction]</strong></td>
<td><strong>Narrator VO:</strong> In Southern Indiana, just south of Bloomington and nestled between rolling forested hills lays the state’s largest inland lake.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fade up on low aerial shots of Lake Monroe and surrounding terrain</td>
<td>Lake Monroe’s shoreline and more than 10 thousand acres of water serve both practical and recreational purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tracking shots along lakeshore showing nature, boaters and people enjoying the lake.</td>
<td>[Sound bites from interviews: boaters, hikers, swimmers, campers on what the lake means to them and what activities they like to do]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCU boaters, swimmers, water skiers and hikers: short sound bites about how they enjoy the lake.</td>
<td><strong>Narrator VO:</strong> Lake Monroe is more than just recreation. It was constructed as a flood control project in the 1960s and serves as the water supply for Bloomington and its surrounding communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beautiful boating shot</td>
<td><strong>John Langley:</strong> [10:01:37] Here at the Monroe Water Treatment Plant, we treat an average of 12.5 million gallons a day and serve a population of 115,000 people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CBU Intake station near Moores Creek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBU worker at intake station</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Lake Monroe beauty & recreation shots

Narrator VO: Lake Monroe is a major source of recreation, income, and represents a heightened quality of life for residents and tourists in southern Indiana.

But the lake didn’t come without a price.

MCUs of people providing sound bites

[Two – three sound bites saying that unfortunately in putting in the lake some people had to move] “When they put the lake in, some folks had to move”

Map of Salt Creek valley without the lake

Narrator VO: In order to build the lake, the entire Salt Creek Valley and all of its tributaries had to be flooded.

Dissolve in lake

Hundreds of houses scattered along the valley and several small communities had to be re-located. The names of two of the communities, Paynetown and Fairfax, are still well known today. Both are popular state recreation areas.

Dissolve in names and location markers for Paynetown & Fairfax

Zoom in to Elkinsville on map

But another small town, the town of Elkinsville suffered an entirely different fate. While the land that the town once stood on still remains, its homes, buildings, farms and residents have vanished.

EXT LS field – super B & W images of homes, buildings, farms, & people

Elkinsville, while still on some maps is a town that is no more. Elkinsville is a town that was washed away by progress.

FADE ALL to BLACK

Scene 2

Title sequence:

Music Up

Act 2

Scene 3

[What is Elkinsville]

Music Up: Old-time, heartfelt/sentimental (Monks waltz?)

15 second-montage of black and white images: pan and scan over portraits of people outside their homes, children, families and
farmers and people working, etc.

MCU: Bill Miller, Nancy Deckard and Bob Cross cut in with B-roll.

[Bill Miller, Nancy Deckard and Bob Cross describe the town of Elkinsville]

“It was a small town…”

Scene 3b  

[Elkinsville lives and stories]

Black and white images

Music Up: old-style instrumental folk music

Dissolving from picture to picture we move closer

Voiceovers describe some of the town’s former residents.

We hear of what kind of homes, schools and buildings they grew up in.

More black and white images: people outside their homes, children, families and farmers and people working. This is intercut with interview shots of Bill, Nancy & Bob.

[End with “it was a little piece of heaven / utopia]

Scene 4  

[The necessity]

Pan across B & W Louisville flood photos

Narrator VO: In contrast to the quiet life in Elkinsville, residents along the Ohio river had a major crisis on their hands. Two times in the early part of the century, flooding along the river valley caused widespread devastation and loss of property and human life. In January of 1913 the Ohio River rose to approximately 60 feet. This was repeated again in January 1937 when heavy rains created an 80-foot river crest. With millions of dollars in damages and hundreds of lives lost, it was time for the federal government to take action.
David Cable: talks about how flooding along the Ohio led to the need for federal flood control projects.

Scene 5  

[Water, water everywhere]

EXT Salt Creek & bridge  
Period music Under Narrator VO: Residents of Elkinsville had their own difficulties with Salt Creek, which often flooded with spring’s heavy rains.

B & W images of flooding (from Dusty Road)  
Bob Cross & BJ: on flooding in Elkinsville.

MCU: Nancy Deckard  
Nancy Deckard: Reminisces about flooding

MCU: David Cable  
David Cable: talks about flooding back along Salt Creek

EXT flooding or water shots  
Narrator VO: But flooding wasn’t the only problem that southern Indiana residents had to grapple with. Ironically, while some counties dealt with too much water, Bloomington was facing a severe water shortage.

Scene 6  

[Bloomington’s water crisis]

Old Black & White photo of courthouse square (1800s)  
John Langley reviews the problems the region faced in its quest for a water supply in the 1940s.

Aerial viewpoint of the scenic hills and community of Bloomington  
[John discusses Leonard Springs and Twin Lakes, two failed attempts at reservoirs. Mentions 10,000-person riot on courthouse square, construction of IU Lake, Griffy, & Lake Lemon

Leonard Springs and Twin Lakes  
[Public officials were getting desperate to find an adequate source of water in a timely manner. IU was threatening to move.]
“At about this time the Army Corps of Engineers was looking into a flood control project to control levels downstream of Lake Monroe.”

MCU David Cable

Cable: “People wanted flood control…” [looking into best location]

PAN across old map of Salt Creek

Narrator VO: After extensive surveys it was determined that Salt Creek and its tributaries were the area’s best hopes for a water supply.

MCU David Cable

David Cable: We had been looking at this area since …[on using the Salt Creek valley for a lake]

Nancy Deckard, Bob Cross & BJ

Nancy Deckard, Bob Cross & BJ [on first hearing they were putting a lake in]

Scene 8

[Construction begins]

MUSIC UP then UNDER (Industrious)

File images show construction of the dam.

David Cable: In 1958 they created specifications for the project… [Describes construction project - 10:18:04]

MS Nancy and/or Bob

Nancy Deckard and Bob Cross: On dealing with finding out they had to move

Scene 9

[Eminent Domain]

MCU David Cable

David Cable: Eminent domain is… [Describes eminent domain]

MCU Nancy Deckard

Nancy Deckard: “When I found out I had to move I was sad… Leaving my home was the hardest thing I ever did.”
Bill Miller: On people’s emotional pain and brutality of Army Corps of Engineers, knocking down bridge story

[FUND DRIVE BREAK]

Scene 10  [It could have Been Avoided]

MCU Bill Miller  Bill Miller: [explains that if the Army Corps would give just a few inches, Elkinsville wouldn’t have had to be moved.]

MCU David Cable  David Cable: “Let’s put it this way. If the lake was lower… [on having less flood protection]

Bob, Bill or Nancy [on developers]

David Cable: (10:28:51)  David Cable: The town of Elkinsville is probably above 560 feet above sea level…. [on moving town, preventing people from drowning].

Bill Miller  Even during the highest flood stage, when water flows over the spillway, the high water level is still clear from the center of town.

Nancy Deckard (6:20:03)  Nancy Deckard: “The lake doesn’t really cover that area…”

MCU David Cable: (11:16:07)  David Cable: “Let me put it this way- if the dam was constructed lower…

Scene 11  [Selling Out]

MCU Bill Miller  Bill Miller: “People were not happy…”

MCU Bob & Nancy, (Maybe cut in shots of construction)  Bob Cross & Nancy Deckard on dealing with moving & selling property.
Scene 12  [Coming to terms]

Bob & Nancy

Scene 13  [A lake is formed]

A sequence of map graphics shows the region as it was, and the lake filling in up to the normal pool level.

David Cable: “It took about 9 months to fill the lake….” (10:25:34)

File photos show filling of lake

Scene 14  [Moving the dead]

MCU David Cable

David Cable: “In addition to Elkinsville, there were a number of other towns that had to be moved…. We also moved a number of cemeteries…”

Cemeteries

[Story about finding graves in Paynetown]

Scene 15  [Myths and legends]

Browning Hill

Scan through Bigfoot website

Dark woods

MCU David / Bob

Bob Cross & David Cable: [Mysterious rocks and Bigfoot]

Scene 16  [You can’t get there from here]

Narrator VO: As elusive as bigfoot, even the town is hard to find. Just where is Elkinsville and How do you get there?

MCU various people

Quick interview clips: people trying to
tell us how to get to Elkinsville.

MCU Bill Miller

Bill Miller: “It’s basically close to nothing (laughs)”

Tracking shot down Elkinsville Road

Narrator VO: It’s still possible to drive to Elkinsville or the more aquatic oriented can paddle there in a canoe. But it used to be a whole lot easier.

Map showing Elkinsville, the Middle Fork of the Salt Creek and Story Indiana.

Music Up then Under Narrator’s VO: Elkinsville was located on the shores of the middle fork of the Salt Creek, about 4 river miles downstream from Story.

B & W of boat on Salt Creek

Barges used to transport goods down the Salt Creek when the water was high.

Pan across old map showing road

Narrator VO: It wasn’t far from Bloomington. Many Elkinsville residents commuted in to work.

Map showing Belmont, Elkinsville & Story

Before Lake Monroe was formed, it was only a few miles from Belmont to Elkinsville. Now the drive takes about 45 minutes.

Act III
Scene 17

[Lake Monroe today]

Montage: fishing, launching boats, jet-skis, sailboats & swimming.

Music Up: (Jason Wilber’s “Goin Fishing”)

Scene 18

[What lies beneath]

Tracking shot along water – tilt down to water

Narrator VO: Every year more than one million people come to the lake to camp, boat, fish and just have fun. Not too many people think about what lies beneath their jet skis and fishing boats.

MONTAGE: MCUs of campers, swimmers & boaters

Campers, swimmers & boaters: describe what’s underneath the lake (end with person who says they heard there was once a town there)
Scene 19  

[Reunion & resolution]

MCU Bill Miller / BJ  
**Bill Miller:** On ill will and how the reunion is a way for people to come to terms with loss

MCU BJ  
**BJ:** Describes reunion

B-roll reunion  
**NAT Sound reunion**

Lady trying to sell doll  
Lady auctions off doll for the cemetery fund

B-roll reunion  
**Bill Miller:** How the reunion led to the memorial

MCU Bill Miller

CU BJ with memorial in back  
**BJ:** Describes memorial

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**MCU Nancy Deckard** (6:25:52)  
**Nancy Deckard:** “I feel like it was a necessity for people....”

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[FUND DRIVE BREAK]

Reunion shots  
**Narrator VO with music sneaking up under:** While most of the former residents of Elkinsville seem to have moved on with their lives, memories of a town that once was will forever remain tucked away and held close to their hearts.

Washed away by progress, washed away by the years, the town still remains along with the distant voices and laughter of those who once lived there.

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Scene 20  

[Wrap]

Similar to the beginning, we see aerial footage of Lake Monroe, people enjoying the lake and dissolve to deserted town of Elkinsville.

**Music Up:** (Michael White’s Elkinsville song)
FADE to BLACK

Credits:

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Michael White

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BJ Sample-Blankenfeld

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University of Louisville

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